Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1829. [NUMBER 2,028.

NOTICE.

ELEVEN HORSES the property of Government will be Sold at 12 o'Clock on Saturday next the 18th Instant in front of the 1st Assistant Commissary General's Office.

TERMS CASH.

F. RYBOT,
Actg. 1st Asst. Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
ASST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
15th April, 1829.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the 1st Assistant Commissary General's Office until the 28th Instant, for the undermentioned Supplies to the GUN POWDER DEPARTMENT, for a period of one Year to commence on the 1st of May 1829, Samples of the Articles required and the particulars connected with these supplies, may be had on application on intermediate Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays,

STRAW,
MILK BUSH.
GRAM BROWNUGGUR, and
FIRE WOOD BILLETS.

F. RYBOT,
Actg. 1st Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COM. GEN. OFFICE,
15th April 1829.

BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held at the Warehouse Rooms on Monday the 4th May, at 12 o'Clock precisely.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. F. OAKES,
Secy. Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
14TH APRIL, 1829.

Saint Thomas's Church.

ON Sunday next being EASTER DAY, a collection will be made immediately after the Sermon as usual, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
Senior Chaplain.

BOMBAY,
APRIL 15TH, 1829.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN CALDECOTT is this day admitted a Partner in our Business, which in future will be conducted, both here and at Cochin, under the firm of OWEN, CALDECOTT AND CO.

H. F. OWEN AND CO.

Bombay 1st April, 1829,

A CARD.

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 15th April, 1829,

FOR SALE.

At Moderate Prices.

A SUPERIOR batch of A R A B HORSES, imported on the Ship *JOHN ADAM*. Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. or Capt. BUTLER at whose House in Colaba they may be seen.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Assessment for the year 1829 | 30 upon the grounds within the Limits of the Town of Bombay used for Wood Stacks, Hay Stacks, Timbers, Lime Kilns, Pot, Tile and Brick-making &c. &c. will be open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Meadow Street, for one Month from this date, during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
8th April, 1829.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર ઈમાંથી આપીએ છીએ*

ઘડા નથા ઘાશ નથા લાકડાંની વખારો નથા ચુનાની નઠીઓ નથા ફાટવાં પાટીઆ નથા નલીઆં નથા ઇંટો વગેરે કરવાશરૂ જાત્રીનીથી મુંબઇનાં કીટની હદ માંહે તે ઉપર છાપાનુ દેનુ શને ૧૮૨૯ નથા ૩૦ નુ ઠરાવેલુછે તે માટીકોશ ડીશટ રીટમાં છાપાનાં કલેકટરની આપીશમાં આવ હીનથી મહીનાં કિ શ્રમી લોકોને જેવાશરૂ ઉગારૂ રાખીઉછે નથા તે મુદત માં આપીલની અરજીઓ લેશ તે પછી લેશે નહી*

તા ૮ મી આપરેલ ૧૮૨૯

બી નોટન

પીશનો ફલારક

ज्याहिरनामा

ज्याहिर खबर दिल्ही सि जे वेांडे व गवत व लाकडें याच्या वखारिकरितां व चुन्याच्या भाट्या व मडकिं व कवलें व विटा वगैरे करावयाकरितां जमिती गेहर कोटाचे हद्दींत दिल्या आहेत त्यांजवर छाप्याचे देणे सन १८२९-३० चा ठरविले आहे तें मेडाव इस्लीट येथे छाप्याचे काले कटरचे अफिसांत ह्या तारखेपासुन येक महिना पर्यंत लोकांस पाहावयाकरितां उघडें ठेविलें आहे तर त्या मुदतेंत आपिलाच्या अर्ज्या घेतल्या जातील नंतर घेणार नाहिंत

बी नोटन्

मुंबइ पिसचे क्लार्क

ता ।। ८ अपरिल १८२९

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT all Dogs found in any of the public Streets or roads of this Island, or without the Compounds or inclosures of the dwellings of their owners, between the 15th April and the 15th of May will be destroyed by the Officers of the Police, conformably to Art. first, of Rule Ordinance, and Regulation 11 of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,

B. NOTON,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
13th April, 1829.

ખબર ઈમાંથી આપીએ છીએ*

શરવે જુનરાં ગિાંમનાં મોટારશના ઉપર અથવા ઝાલીત્રાં અથવા લીકીનાં થરીનાં વાડીનાં બાગાર ત્રણશનો નારીખ ૧૫ મી મેકે થીને નારીખ ૧૫ મી જુનશ્રુ મી પાલીશ આપીશના ફનશટ ખલી નથા માણશી ફોરટ પીટીશ શનના કુકમથી કિ જુનરા મારીનાખશે જે કિખાણત શને ૧૮૧૩ નાં ફાદિા ૨ જાની કલમ પેહેલી મા કુકમ ફરમાવે મોટ*

ના ૧ લી મેકે શને ૧૮૨૯ અંગરેજી.

ઝ

જ્યાહિર खबर देतें

ऐसीजे सर्व कुचीं बागांवचे मोठे रख्यावर अथवा गलीमध्यें व लोकांचे घरांचे वाड्यां बाहेर मी ळतील तीं तारीख १५ तागाइत १५ पर्यंत पालीस अफीसाचे कनीष्टेबल अथवा माणसें कोर्ट पीटीशेसचे ऊकुमावरून कुतरे मारुन टाकतील याबाबत सन १८१३ चा कायदा २ कलम १ त्यांत ऊकुम फरमावीला आहे तारीख १ मे सन १८२८ ही सही

Advertisment.

TO be disposed of by private Sale, a light, handsome English BAROUCH[illegible] wheels, two Sets of [illegible], also a Pair of fine Young Iron Grey HORSES, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

PRICE Rs. 2,850,

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Advertisement.

On SATURDAY next the 25th Inst.

AT FOUR O'CLOCK

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY

AT TANK BUNDER

MAZAGON,

NEAR THE SAW MILLS,

A Quantity of very Superior

MASTS AND SPARS

WITHOUT RESERVE,

TERMS Cash, and lots to be cleared in 7 days from time of Sale.

Measurement of the above may be ascertained on application to GOVNDA AMBROOROW at the office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE at Chowpatty, newly built, and well adapted for a Family. For further particulars enquire of TYABJEE AND CO. Milliners opposite to Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjees and Son's.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

TO BE LET.

FROM the 16th Instant, a HOUSE in RAMPART ROW, at the Corner of Bakehouse Lane.

Apply to Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

Rampart Row, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE

By Public Auction

THISDAY

Wednesday the 15th Inst

BY

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

AT THEIR ROOMS.

AN assortment of British Broad Cloths —Velvets—Furniture Chintzes— One Hundred Dozen Hodgsons Ripe Pale Ale—several Bales of Cotton Yarn Nos. 60 and 72—An Invoice of Superior Saddlery by *Murrilles*—comprising Military and Hunting Saddles, complete—Bridles—Buggy Reins—Carriage and Buggy Harness—Saddle Cloths—Sircingles—Head Stalls &c. &c, a parcel of slightly ullaged Champaigne, and also a quantity of neat and Elegant embossed Cards suited for drawing.

AND ON

Saturday next, the 18th Inst.

They will put up an Invoice of new Books and a prime assortment of Saddlery by *McLachlan* comprising Brass mounted Chariot and Buggy Harness, Hunting Saddles complete with the usual spare articles.

Catalogues of the Books will be published.

Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1829.

On Tuesday next the 21st Inst.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE BUNGALOW

NEXT TO

Mr. Ne[illegible]ham's,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE

Household Furniture,

AND PROPERTY OF

G. ADAM ESQ.

THE same comprizes Dining, Sofa and Marble Tables, Chairs, Couches, handsome Mahogany Cabinets, Large and Small Cots with Bedding, Elegant Ward Robes and Bed Room Furniture, a very Choice selection of Prints and Oil Paintings by the first Masters, Wall Shades—a handsome five light Chandelier, a fine toned Cottage Piano by Butcher, (quite new), Elegant Plated Curry Dishes and Heaters, Double branch Candlesticks, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert services of Stone China and Porcelain.

AND AT NOON.

A Handsome English built Chariot, an open Barouche, and a pair of well matched fast trotting Horses, with several sets of Harness, and a double poled Tent.

Catalogues will be speedily issued.

TERMS CASH.

And the Lots to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knock'd down, and cleared from the premises within three days, or they will be removed to the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and there resold, the first purchaser bearing all losses and charges of every kind, deposits if required to be made, the property will be on view from Saturday next.

Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE

A LARGE Sized Bungalow with out Offices, Stables &c. complete; situated at Poona and formerly occupied by Lieut. Col. WILLIAMS, Queens Royals.

PRICE RUPEES 3000.

Application to be made at Poona, to Captain C. TAYLOR, Brigade-major and at the Presidency to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION

A LADIES Tonjon .... Price Rs. 200
A very Capital English Gold Repeater 800
A Gold double bottom Engine Turned Hunting watch Horizental Escapement. 400

WITH A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY,

Consisting of Rings—Neck Chains—Ladies and Gentlemens French Repeaters. An Amethyst Suit of Lady's ornaments—Watch Keys, seals &c. at moderate prices.

FRESH

HAVANNA SIGARS,
IN BOXES OF 250 *AND* 100 *&c.*

A Hussar Saddle and Bridle complete with spare articles and Shabraque for 1st L. Cavalry quite new. Rs. 475

Advertisement

THE SUPPLEMENT to the Bombay Gazette, of the 4th April 1829, contains the Speech delivered by Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, on the closing of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PRICE HALF A RUPEE.

Gazette Office, 15th April, 1829.

LOG BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHED on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding.

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
At the Gazette Office,
LITHOGRAPHED COPIES OF THE
REVISED TARIFF,
AND
TABLES of the value of Currency, receivable in Payment of the Bombay Customs.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE,
At the Gazette Office
A FEW COPIES
OF THE TRIAL
OF
CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,
H. C. MARINE,
PRICE RUPEES 5.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE
Undermentioned Publications,
AND BLANK FORMS.

	RS	QR	RS
BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829	5	,,	"
Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd.....	7	,,	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	,,	"
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	,,	2	"
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	2	"
Interest Bonds, do.....	,,	2	"
Respondentia Bonds do.....	1	,,	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	,,	"
Bills of Lading per set.....	,,	,,	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper.....	2	,,	"

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE
At the Gazette Office,
A few Copies of
"ARTICLES OF WAR",
PRICE FIVE RUPEES
PER COPY.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

NOTICE.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed, and on moderate terms at the Gazette Office,
Apply to the PRINTER.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 16th Instant.
WITHOUT RESERVE,
A FEW BALES OF
COTTON YARN
PRIME NUMBERS.

A NEW Double Barrelled Detonating Fowling Piece, by *Fenton* and a Single Barrelled Ditto by *Nock* both fitted up in the same Mahogany Case.

A new Double Barrelled Detonating Fowling Piece by *Fenton.*
Do. Do. by *Wilks,*
Do. Do. by *Clarke.*

In each Case are 1000 Caps, and the above Fowling Pieces are well worth the attention of Sportsmen.

Neat China Card boxes, Mandarin Figures and other articles.

Meadows Street, 15th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 16th Instant.

SILVER Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, table, and Dessert Forks, Milk and Gravy Spoons, Soup Ladle, Butter Knife, and Muffineers, Plated hot water, Curry Dishes, Tea pot, Bottle Stands, Sauce boats, Liquor and Cruit Stands. Toast rack, Telescopes by Watkins and Hill and Gilbert and Co.

Pentagraph, Thermometer, single barrelled Rifle by Standenmayor, Swords, Bookcase, Tea Caddy, Saddle and Bridle, and a Dinner set of blue and white Earthenware with gilt Edges.

Greengage and Gooseberry Jam, Apricot and Plum Marmalade, Currant Jelly, Raspberry Jam and Olives.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A SERVICEABLE
BUGGY
AND A
BECHOBA.

Meadows Street, 15th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
[redacted]
OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH
JEWELLERY,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES,

CONSISTING of Elegant Sets of Necklaces, Broaches and Earrings, Fine gold Neck Chains and Ladies Watch Chains and Seals, Crosses, Broaches, Lockets fine gold Earrings, Coral, Garnet, Pearl and Turquoise Ditto, finely chased, Silver Snuff box, Tortoiseshell Do. gold mounted Brilliant, Emerald and Ruby Rings &c.

Meadows Street, 15th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
A NEW
ENGLISH BUILT,
PHÆTON,
WITH A SEAT OF
NEW HARNESS,
AND A PAIR OF VERY
FAST TROTTING
DUN PONIES.
PRICE RS. 2,000.

Meadows Street, 15th April, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
ELEGANT SUPERFINE
BENGAL MUSLIN DRESSES
AND SCARFS,
OF THE.
NEWEST FASHION.

Meadows Street, 15th April, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT

In the Matter of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, *late of Bombay Inhabitant,* a Supposed Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a petition has been filed in my Office in the name of John Henderson of Bombay Inhabitant, A CREDITOR of the above named *Thomas Williamson*, to the extent required by law, praying the Court to proceed in the matter of the said petition in like manner as if the said Thomas Williamson had petitioned the said Court for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo: 4 Cap: 73. entitled "an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent debtors in the East Indies."

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
9th April, 1829.

محكمه مديون نادار
بابت معامله تهامس وليم سن
باشنده منبي نادار اور كرده
ميشوى
ازينجا خبر داده ميشوه
كه عرضي بنام جان هنڈرسن
باشنده منبي در دفتر آفيس من
ثبت گرديده كه داين تهامس وليم
مذبور ازروي شريعت در بابت
آن عرضي در كورت موصوف تفتيش
فرمايد چنانچه اگر تهامس وليم
مذكور در كورت موصوف عرضي
كردي براي منتفع شدن از حكم
نامه نهم جارج ۴ باب ۸۳ كه
حكم مختص براي امداد مديون
نادران هند شرقي است
جان كا نمبر ۱۰ راه فصيل
مقصدي ۹ آپريل ۱۸۲۹

નાદાર • દેવાદારની • કોરટ

ઠામશ • વીલીઅમશંન • શ્રી • મુંબઈની • રેહેવાશી • હતી • તેની • નાદારી • કરજદારીખાપત *

ખબર • હીઆંથી • આપીકિયજે

ઉપર • કહેલો • ઠામશ • વીલીઅમશંનવી • માંગણારો • જન • હેનદરશંન • શ્રી • મુંબઇ [illegible] • નાદારની • કરજ • અરજી • કારમા • કહેલુછે • કે • પરમાણે • અમારી • આપીશમાં • નોધાવીછે • તેમા • વીનતી • એવીકે • ઉગમનની • હીનકુશનામા • નાદાર • દેવાદાર • તેની • મદત • વીશેની • કાગેદો • ૯ મી • જનજ • ૪ નો • ૭૩ મી • કલમની • ઉપામે • કરવી • તે • શારુ • ઉપર • કહેલો • ઠામશ • વીલી અમશંને • કોરટમાં • અરજ • કીધીછે • એલુ • જાણીને • કોરટે • ઉપર • કહેલી • અરજની • ખાપત • દરીસાપત • કરલુ *

જંગ • કાવ
કલારક •

નંમબર ૧૦ રામપારટરીવ
તા ૯ મી • આપરેલ • શને • ૧૮૨૯ *

नादार देणदारांचें कोर्ठ

थामस् उइलमसन् पेसजि मुंबइ येथिल राहाणार ह्मानो नादार कर्जदार याचे बाबेंत

ज्याहिर खबर दिल्हि जाते ऐसि जे मशारनिल्हे थामस् उइलमसन् यास कर्ज देणारा ज्यान हेनडर्सन् मुंबइ येथिल राहाणार याचे नावाने येक अर्जि शास्त्रांत सांगितले नेमाचि आमचे अफिसांत दिल्हि आहे त्यांत बिनंति ऐसि किं पूर्व हिंदुस्थान येथिल नादार देणेदार यांचे मदति विषइचा कायदा ९ ज्याजे ४ कलम ७२ वें याचा उपयोग व्हावा व्हाणून मशार निल्हे थामस् उइलमसन् याणे कोर्टास अर्ज केला

INSOVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

असें समजोन कोर्टानी सदरहू अर्जिचे बाबेंत दर्याफत्त कराव्या जान काव
क्लार्क
नवर १० रामपार्टरो
ता॥ ९ एप्रिल् सन १८२९

BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

CHAGES for Printing Circular Forms and other Current Work at the ABOVE PRESS.

Third Paper.	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		8
	2 do.....do.....		14
	3 do.....do.....		17
	4 do.....do.....		20
Foolscap...	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		6
	2 do.....do.....		10
	3 do.....do.....		13
	4 do.....do.....		15
Letter Paper	1 Side Each...per 100 Rs.		4
	2 do.....do.....		7
	3 do.....do.....		9
	4 do.....do.....		12

Visiting Cards, per Hundred 4 Rupees, and per pack 2½.

N. B.—The above rates exclusive of paper

MILITARY FORMS, INCLUDING PAPER.

Description.....per 100...per 50..per 25..per Doz.							
Pay Certificates, Rs.	7	....	Rs. 4	....	Rs. 22	....	Rs. 14
Present States.....	7	....	4	....	22	....	12
Discharge for Natives	7	....	4	....	22	....	8
Do. for Europeans	17	....	11	....	7	....	4
Muster Rolls.....	17	....	11	....	7	....	4
Pay Abstracts.....	17	....	11	....	7	....	2
Acquittance Rolls..	17	....	11	....	7	....	4
Quarterly Returns	17	....	34	....	19	....	3
Monthly do.....	24	....	14	....	9	....	4

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Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
HOWELL POWELL Esq
SURGEON.

CONSISING of Silver, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table, and Tea Pot, Dessert Forks, Curry Dishes, Butter Pot, Muffineer, Glass and Queens Ware, Cavalry Appointments, Surgical Instruments, Books, Wearing Apparel &c. &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Will be put up a Double Poled TENT belonging to the Estate,

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday the 22d Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

A NEAT English Breakfast Set, a quantity of Table Linen, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain RICHARD HORWOOD.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Advertisement.
Framjee Jewajee & Co.
OPPOSITE TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

HAVE exposed for Sale the undermentioned Articles just imported per Ships *Protector*, and *Hymen*.

Large Dinner and Fruit Setts, of Blue painted Earthenware, of different patterns. Saddlery from *Hugh McLachlan*, consisting of Shaft Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, Chariot and Buggy Harness, richly brass mounted, and some Spare saddlery.—As also some fresh Hams, and Salt Tongues &c &c.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

FOR SALE.

A HIGH cast bay ARAB HORSE height 14-3-4, rising six.

An Arab Roan HORSE height 14¼ hands; aged.

A Bay ARAB HORSE, under 14 hands, aged.

For particulars apply at the *Courier Office.*

BOMBAY ESPLANADE, 15th *April,* 1829.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Patrick Stewart & Co.

A FEW Dozen Cases, of Sparkling Burgundy @ Rs. 25
Ditto Pipes of Cape Madeira per Pipe of 110° Gall. @ Rs. 160
An Iron Cable 1¾ In. Length 120 fathoms.
Ditto Anchors of 17 and 21 Cwt.

TO BE SOLD

AT OUTCRY

NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE

On Thursday the 16th Inst,

AT NOON.

The Rudder, with Copper Chains, Bar Iron and Iron Knees, recovered from the Wreck of the *Tyne*.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

500 Rupees Reward.

AND 10 PER CENT.
ON AMOUNT OF PROPERTY
RECOVERED.

WHEREAS on the 21st November last the Dwelling House of GUNPUT BAPSIA Bhandaree, situated near Calbadavy Road in the Island of Bombay was forcibly broken into during the absence of the said resident, and Property consisting of Gold and Silver Ornaments, Jewels &c. Diamonds Emeralds, Pearls, Rings, Neck, Hand, and Ear Joys, &c. large and small Silver Plates, Potts, Punchpatras &c. to the amount of 30,000 Rs. was stolen therefrom.

It being suspected that BABAY PANDOO CAMUT (*Alias* RAMA) a Cook in the said House at the time of the Robbery, and the said [redacted] leaving every thing to his [redacted] his absence, having absco[redacted] of the Party concerned, and [redacted] residing near Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry or thereabouts, the above reward of FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES will be given to any Person or Persons who will give such evidence as may lead to the Conviction of one or more of the Thieves.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

Advertisment

CAPTAIN RECAPEL of the French Ship *Cecilia* direct from BOURDEAUX, begs to acquaint the Ladies and Gentleman of this Presidency, that he will expose for sale, at his house in Military Square, above the medical Repository of Mr. GAMA on Monday next the 20th Instant, his Choicest Investment, consisting of French WINES viz. Chateau Margeaux, Ch. Lafette, Grand La Rose, Ch. Juscours, Monton, Medere, Sautern, Grand Haut Brion, St. Estephe, St. Julian, Barsac, Ch. Leoville, Champaign, in Boxes and Baskets, Brandy in Boxes and Casks, Liqours, Millinery, of the latest Fashion, Sardines in Oil, Eatables, Sausages Preserved meat, Cheese and divers other Articles, which may be had on moderate terms, the Goods once taken away, will not be Received back, and terms Cash.

Bombay 15th April 1829.

FOR SALE.

THE property of a Gentleman who has no further use for them.

A REMARKABLY NEAT AND LIGHT
PALANQUIN CARRIAGE,
FITTED UP WITH NEW MOROCCO,
WITH A SET OF ENGLISH
HARNESS.
ALMOST NEW
WITH A POWERFUL
BAY HORSE,
WELL BROKE IN
PRICE Rs. 750.

Enquire of the PRINTER at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID MILLER, formerly Captain and part Owner of the Ship Duncan of Bombay, who died in the year 1814, are requested forthwith to send in the amount of their respective debts to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO. on behalf of SIR ROGER DE FARIA, Executor of the said deceased, and whoever has any claims against the said Estate, are required to make known the same to the said Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO. within four months from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein; the said Executor being about to close the accounts of the said Estate.—Dated Bombay 10th April 1829.

For Freight or Passage

To Colombo and Mauritius.
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
CHILDE HAROLD,
W. W. WEST R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 19th Inst. Application to be made to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829

Passage to London,

THE NEW SHIP
HYMEN,
W. H. Edington.
COMMANDER.

TO Sail on the 20th Inst.; plans of her accommodation, may be procured and terms known, on applying to the COMMANDER at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

For Freight and Passage to Penang,

THE FAST SAILING
BRIG RESOURCE,
CAPTAIN J. TAYLOR,

WILL sail about the 22d Instant Apply to Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO. or to Captain TAYLOR, on board.

Bombay, 15th April, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgn. Scott, 4th, Dragoons
Lieut. and Adjt. J. Parsons, 11th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th Regt.
Lieut. Bulkley, 20th Regt.
Lieut. Chs. Giberne, 16th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Lucas, 4th Regt.
Captain Holland, Commissariate.
DEPARTURES.—Captn. A. Adam, 4th Regt. N. I.
Asst Surgn J. Crawford,
Lieut. John Chambers. 13th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL, 11th.—French Ship Cecilia, P. Rucapel, Master from Bordeaux 11th, Oct. 1828
12th, Brig Sir Archd. Campbell, Charles Robertson Master from Bussora, Bushire and Muscat, Bussora 8th March, Bushire 23rd March, and Muscat 3rd April.
Do. The H. C. Brig of War Antelope, J. C. Hawkins Esq. Commander from Persian Gulph 30th March.
13th, Do. Sloop of War Coote, J. H. Wilson Esq. Acting Commander from Bassadore 1st April.
Do. Do.—Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Native Commander from Surat,
Passengers per Cecilia—Mr. Reel.
Per Sloop of War Coote.—Captain John Guy, H. C. M., T. Britton Purser H. C. M., Mr. Tucker Med. Do.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL, 10th.—French Brig La Julia, C. Reveira Master, to Malabar Coast.
11th Brig Virginia, J. Hullock, Master to Calcutta.
12th, Portuguese Brig San Sebastiaó, J. F. de Oliveira, Master to Damaun.
14th, Do.—Ship D. Manoel de Portugal, Joze Manvel de Faria, to Damaun.
Passengers by Virginia.—Mr. Wood.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Hymen for London; Hormasjee Bomanjee for China; Fort William for China; Ann for China; Lord Castlereagh for China; Hannah for Calcutta; Lowjee Family for Calcutta; Charles Forbes for Calcutta; Bentinck for Madras; Sophia for Madras; and Child Harold for Mauritius.
PORTUGUESE.—Cassador for Macao, Conde de Rio Pardo for Penang; and Dezempenho for Penang.
ARAB.—Fazelkarem for Penang; Hamoody for Penang; and Futty Rahimany for Kamore.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Thomas, Cambrian, Childe Harold, Wm. Glen Anderson, Hymen, Protector and Elizabeth.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Glenelg, Bentinck, Cyrene, Clairmont, Caledonia, Hannah, Hormasjee Bomanjee, Almeida, Bannerman, Fort William, Oscar, Sophia, Charles Forbes, Ann, Lord Castlereagh, Lowjee Family, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Golconda, John Adam, Resource, and Sir Arch. Campbell.
PORTUGUESE.—Santa Anna, Conde de Rio Pardo, Cassador, and Dezempenho.
FRENCH.—La Julia,
ARAB—Futtyrahimany, and Fazilcarim.
H. M. SHIP—Andromeda,
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Amherst, Clive, Ternate, Palinurus, Antelope, and Coote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

None.—

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday the 11th Inst. at Malabar Point, the Residence of H. E. the Governor, Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, Kt. R. N. and Superintendent of the Marine, to Miss Elmira Riddell Shaw, daughter of Major General Shaw.

DEATHS.

None.—

ORIGINAL.

TO THE MOON.

What is it that gives the mild queen of the night,
Such a secret intelligent grace?
Oh Why should I gaze with such tender delight,
On thy mild but insensible face?

What gentle enchantment possesses thy beam
Above the air sunshine of day,
Thy bosom is cold as the glittening stream,
Where dances thy tremulous ray.

Canst thou the sad heart of its sorrow beguile?
Or Griefs fond indulgence suspend?
Yet where is the mourner but welcomes thy smile,
And loves thee almost as a friend:

The tear, that looks bright, in thy beam, as it flows
Unmoved thou dost ever behold.
The sorrow that loves in thy light to repose—
To thee it has never been told.

And yet thou dost soothe me and ever I find
Whilst watching thy gentle retreat.
A sadden'd composure steal over my mind.
Poetical, pensive, and sweet.

I think of the years that for ever are fled.
Of follies by others forgot;
Of joys that have vanished, of hopes that are dead
Of friendships that *were* and *are* not.

I think of the future, still gazing the while
As thou couldst that future reveal.
But neer dost thou grant one encouraging smile
Nor answer the mournful appeal.

Those beams that so bright thro' my casement appear.
To far distant scenes they extend
Will illum ne the dwellings of those I hold dear.
And sleep on the head of my friend.

Then still must I love thee fair Queen of the night,
Since feeling and fancy agree.
To make thee a scource of unfading delight,
A joy, and a solace to me.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have been waiting a considerable time in the hope that some more able member of our service, would have stepped forward to advocate the cause of the Medical profession on our Establishment; and unfit and unwilling as I am to thrust myself forward in the pages of a newspaper, I conceive the consideration due to a period of service, hard upon years emboldens me in the attempt to make a stand against the unjust fiat of Leadenhall Street; and in some measure to place our situation before the public; in which I hope to be aided, now that the ice is broken, by one or more of my professional brethen, and your giving place to this in a column of your Journal will be esteemed a favor.

Since I have been in the service, the regulations regarding it, have been altered three successive times, and each has rendered it worse for the Medical Officer. The changes of May 1824 in as far as the native corps were concerned, were I should say probably beneficial. yet it rendered the charge of a Europeon Regt. by far the most anxious and laborious duty, scarcly worth holding. It is worthy of remark and it may not be out of place to mention it here, that at the period abovementioned, the lamented Sir Thomas Munroe then at the head of the Madras Government absolutely refused to carry the new method into effect; and it was not until after his death, that it *was done* and then on a far more liberal scale than either at this presidency or Calcutta, and in the present instance, the Government of Madras have strongly remonstrated against the injustice and impolicy of the measure and the Medical service at that Presidency remains, or it did until very lately on its former footing. It is much to be feared however the Government will be ultimately compelled to obey the mandate, yet their hesitation serves to shew, they have some regard for a class of men whose services, to say the least of them may be reckoned indispensible and that they are willing as far as in their power, to protect their interests. The late order, by the way came out from the Court, to this PRESIDENCY ONLY in 1826. Mr. Elphinstone, was (*then* to borrow a phrase from the "Mercury") "our respected Governor," and after a reference to the Medical board, declined carrying the system into execution. However to the point These new orders have fixed the allowances of a Surgeon in charge of a Regiment, at the difference of batta, between our rank and that of Major. In the field amounting to Rs. 270 in Garrison Rs. 135, with the addition in both situations of Rs. 30 for a Palanquin, and that of an Assistant Surgeon at the difference of batta of his rank and that of a Captain. In the field Rs. 60. In Garrison Rs. 30, with a similar allowance for a Palanquin as for a Surgeon. Now why, in the first place, there should be any difference in respect to allowances, between two men, different only in rank and having the same charge and responsibility, I am at loss to conjecture. As well might a difference be made between the command money of a Lieut. Col., and a Lieutenant; who in many cases is in charge of a Regiment and in the enjoyment of the full allowances of the same, which happens to be the case at this moment, at the station from whence I write. Again, the Regiments of Cavalry have now an Assistant Surgeon posted to each, who in either field or Garrison, are better paid (and with no trouble or responsibility whatever acting under the Surgeon of the Corps) than is an Assistant Surgeon in charge of an Infantry Regiment a thousand strong; and in the instance to which I particularly allude, the services of the former have not exceeded *twelve months* and the latter close upon *seven years*. I believe I speak the sentiments of the profession generally, when I say, that the abolition of the contract system would be hailed as an advantage; and place us on a far more respectable footing, provided the allowance for a Regiment, Troop or detachment, under whatever name it may be designated, were on a just and equitable scale of remuneration. What that may be, is another affair, but it surely should not be below the other Regimental staff appointments, which it is at this moment. The Palanquin allowance, if intended as such is absolutely useless as every person at the Presidency is fully aware, where four black Gentlemen after much persuasion, condescend to serve for the said sum, between the hours of nine and four o'clock in the day, and will then only carry their employer about the fort and esplanade. Now it is well known that if a Medical Officer be called to a sick person, of any rank or denomination, setting aside the feelings of humanity which would prompt his attendance, GO HE MUST, or run the chance of dismissal from the service, and it is equally apparent, that sick people reside elsewhere than in the fort or on the esplanade, and that they become sick at other hours than between 9 and four. In Guzerat more particularly, it frequently happens that there is but one Medical Officer at the station, in certain seasons of the year, fit for duty. What let me ask would be his fate, where he to decline attending others than his own Regiment or department? and by present regulations what remuneration would he receive, for the additional duty thus entailed on him?---Nothing ---A flattering order might probably be issued by the Brigadier---but not one stiver would he get, towards defraying the expence of four extra hamauls to enable him [illegible] through his work.

But of all classes [illegible] of the medical service, this odious regulation bears the hardest, upon a Surgeon with a European Regt. Few but those who have been thus situated can form any estimate of the anxious and laborious duty attached to it. In sickly periods of the year, the Medical officer has not a minute he can call his own, and at all times and seasons is generally fully employed. His time, experience and health is devoted to the service of those under his charge and for what? Rs. 300 in the field, and in Garrison including the Palanquin allowance for Rs. 165!! and in future, for in common justice his charge ought to devolve on the junior surgeon, after a service of perhaps sixteen years or upwards; (as promotion now cannot be well calculated under that period) when he may have toiled on, and struggled through all kinds of difficulties, with perhaps a wife and family at his back for Rs. 60 a month in addition to his military pay and allowances, amounting altogether to the magnificent sum total of Rs. 284!! the wife part of the business is too melancholy an affair to dwell on, but that it will be no uncommon case, no reasonable man can well doubt.

We all know the age at which a medical man in general comes to this country; and the expence that has been consequently incurred for an education to fit him for the respective duties of his profession, and I should think no one will be found hardy enough to assert, that the present paltry pittance can be called any thing like a remuneration for such men; who after having been allured to this country, in the hopes of acquiring a respectable independence after a long period of service (say 30 years and upwards) find all their hopes at once blasted to suit the temporary purposes of capricious authority.

To conclude Sir, as an esteemed friend of mine says (and who if he see the quotation will I hope pardon the liberty I have taken with his correspondence), "where certain benefits have been enjoyed for years, "no change of system should wrest that benefit from its possessors; else it may be fairly "inferred, that it is not the system itself "which may be considered the object, but "the reduction of an established advantage."

This latter I fear, from the hasty manner in which the late orders have been carried into effect, and which by no means provide for a

third part of the exigencies of the service is but too apparent; and it yet remains to be proved whether, with the claims of a large branch of the service before them, the Court of Directors, will persist in the ruin of a whole department and consign its members to poverty and perpetual banishment.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
MEDICUS,

Guzerat, March 1829.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The following clause in the Mutiny Act 4. George 4 c. 81, merits the anxious attention of all whom it may concern. 17.—And be it further enacted, That if any Officer or non commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be accused of any capital crime or of any violence or offence against the person, Estate or property of any of His Majesty's subjects or any other person entitled to His Majesty's Protection or to the Protection of the respective Governments of the East India Company, or of any state in alliance with the said Company, which is punishable by the known Laws of the land, the commanding Officer or Officers of every Regiment, Troop, company or party, is and are hereby required to use his and their utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused Person to the Civil Magistrate, and shall also be aiding and assisting to the officers of Justice in the seizing and apprehending such offender, in order to bring him to Trial; *and if any such Commanding Officer shall wilfully neglect or refuse, upon application made to him for that purpose, to deliver over any such accused person to the Civil Magistrate or to be aiding or assisting to the Officers of Justice in apprehending such offender, every such Officer so offending, and being thereof convicted upon any information or Indictment in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in India, shall be deemed and taken to be cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or to hold any Civil or Military Office or Employment in the said United Company's Service in the East Indies,* provided a certificate of the said conviction be transmitted to the Judge advocate General of the army to which such offender shall belong: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to require the delivery over to the Civil Magistrate of any such person accused of any offence, who shall have been tried for such offence by any Court Martial in manner herein before provided, in respect of offences committed within the Territories of any foreign state or in any country under the protection of His Majesty or the said united Company, or at any place in or out of the Territories of the said united Company situate above one hundred and twenty Miles from the said presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively, or against whom any effectual Proceeding shall have been taken or ordered to be taken, for the purpose of bringing such person to Trial by such Court martial as aforesaid, Provided also, that no person or persons, being acquitted or convicted of any capital crime, violence or offence, by the Civil Magistrate, shall be liable to be punished by a Court martial for the same, otherwise than by cashiering.

WARNER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Being a well wisher to the Mercantile Community of this Port, I beg leave through the medium of your *liberal* Paper, to offer a few remarks on the commerce carried on between Damaò and Macaò, I have to regret at the same time, that one better versed in the subject has not ere this given his sentiments thereon for the benefit of the Public. Many of our Capitalists are concerned to a large amount, either as holders of Opium, or assurers of the article, but which nevertheless does not seem to have met with that consideration it ought to have done! It may not be generally known, but I now state it for the benefit of those interested in such commerce, that an Individual not a Portuguese being a part owner of a vessel under the Portuguese Flag, makes the said vessel liable to seizure and confiscation of Ship and Cargo, by that Government, and I am surprised that advantage was not taken of this circumstance last year, in the case of a vessel that performed a voyage from India to China, and which is well known by most people in Bombay. There can be no doubt the said vessel came within the above clause, and had the measures been resorted to, as here stated a most serious loss would have come upon our Community, whether assurers or assured, I do not pretend to say, not having seen the Policies. Further, it was pretended the said ship had a Pass to evade the Import duties at Macaò by passing that Port, and going on to Lintin for the purpose of general traffic, though the vessel was cleared from Damaò for the Port of Macaò, thereby subjecting herself to all the Duties usually levied on such occasions, yet the Owners wished to make the shippers believe, they would be enabled to avoid such duties, and indeed intimated they had obtained a pass for that purpose, now Mr. Editor, I cannot conceive how such an enlightened community as ours is, and the mercantile gentlemen, well versed in shipping affairs as ours are, could have been so deluded. I have made eve y inquiry on this subject, and as far as my observation goes, I find that instead of a Pass having been granted, the gentleman in authority, and who could have granted such Pass, only stated his opinion, saying, that he did not see in the Royal Laws, any objection to the Body of their Petition. Now I only conceive the above, a mere opinion, such as any other gentleman might give, on such an occasion, but I deny that any one can interpret it, into a legal Pass, indeed, had the gentleman who gave the opinion consulted the Interests of Macaò which is maintained chiefly by the Duties levied on Opium, he would not even have hazarded so much. Hitherto the speculators in that article have been successful, and have been treated most indulgently by the Macaò Government, but I doubt whether they will continue to act so, indeed I should rather suspect the contrary. I have heard it stated by those, who ought to know better, that they did not fear the Macaò Government, and would resist any attempt to get possession of their ship, but those who said so, could never have seriously reflected on the consequences, I will admit Mr. Editor, all the stories that are propagated of the want of Troops, the imbecility of the Government &c. &c but I leave it to the judgement of any rational man, who is acquainted that generally seven or Eight Ships are fitted out, manned and officered by the Macaòistas, whether if they were determined to arm one of their Vessels, as a vessel of war, with a good Crew, it would be advisable to run the risk of Capture, of a ship valued at Thirty to Thirty five Lacs of Rupees.—

W. W. R.

NOTICE.

☞ *The public are repectfully informed that the Proprietors of this paper intend for the future to charge the usual advertising rates of six annas per line, for all announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.*

Bombay, 11th April 1829

Exchange &c.

On London, ...at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, ...at 30 days sight, 107½
Madras, ...at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 | 0 do

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 216 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton, £ | 5.
China.....Per Candy, N[illegible]inal

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1829.

There has been a lowering appearance in the atmosphere within the last few days, very unusual at this time of the year. This would seem to portend an early Monsoon. During the afternoon of Sunday particularly the atmosphere was so much obscured with clouds that the Suns rays scarcely ever broke through them. We should not be surprized, if the present indications continue, should a fall of Rain take place at no distant period. Those persons who have their houses now unroofed and under repair had better use expedition if they wish to escape inundation from above.

We perceive from the English papers of Sept. last, that the beautiful Arabian MARE shipped here on board His Majesty's Ship *Bombay* last May, had been landed at Plymouth in excellent condition. This beautiful animal was sent under Captain Campbell's charge as a present to His Majesty from the Honorable Sir John Malcolm. Two Indian BUFFALOES presents also for the King were sent in the same ship, together with a LION and LIONESS as presents to Lord Melville.—The whole have been safely unshipped in England.

We have given insertion in to-day's Paper to a Letter signed "Medicus" being thoroughly convinced of the necessity and justice there is in making it public, the hardships under which the Medical Service at present labor, and differing as we do most completely with the opinion, that our Cotemporary of the Courier has expressed, viz, that the insertion of such letters "would be in direct contravention of the Press Regulations" we beg to draw the attention of our readers to the communication of "Medicus".—This is one of the Letters the Editor of the Courier has declined publishing, and he gives as a reason, that he is thoroughly convinced of the utter inefficacy of an appeal through the press. We should wish to ask this gentleman, what has led him to arrive at such a conclusion. Does History record an instance, in which a bold and manly appeal through the press against the acts of Governors and Rulers by the governed has not been triumphant?—Does not our daily intercourse with the world, furnish us with innumerable proofs of the efficacy of that powerful Engine, the Press—which in this Country, is so miserably fettered by the caprice and fear of those who hold a temporary sway over the Governments of India! But the very letters by which the Press in India is chained, are only so many proofs of its power, the necessity that men find to shield their oppressive and unjustifiable acts from its dreadful scrutiny by what are called the Press Regulation—These Regulations we shall be careful not to infringe, but at the same time we shall make it a point of duty to lay before our Readers, all communications that have for their object, the alleviating the distresses of any body of men, and in such light do we view the communication of "Medicus."

We have republished, for the purpose of offering a few remarks on it, an article from the DURHAM COUNTY ADVERTIZER, entitled JOHN WESLEY ON POPERY. This we observed among the selections of the Courier's last paper.

It was so far back as 1780 that Wesley backed by the Protestants of England and Scotland promulgated these sentiments, to the terrified inhabitants of London, and Arthur O'Leary by ridicule and serious argument completely quieted the public mind with regard to them, in Ireland at least. These sentiments too, have year after year, subsequently been produced, by the famous Dr. Duigenan to Parliament, but to be as frequently "blown into thin air by the vehement indignation of Grattan." When they had been scouted from the approaches of Westminister, one might have hoped that they would have been suffered to rest in oblivion.

It would be an hopeless task to undertake to convince those who are ignorant of the subject in debate, or whose judgements are shrouded in passion, and such we do not, and never have addressed.

At the head of these charges the decree of the Council of Constance has been usually placed. We will not here recite the oft repeated tale of John Huss, who like another Servetus or like hundreds of victons[illegible] the time of Mary and the doctrines he promulgated; but we will proceed to a proof of this council holding a different Doctrine. It is ordered by it, that persons suspected of the errors of Huss, who taught, that Grace was the foundation of Power; that there is no temporal Lord, no Bishop when in a state of Mortal Sin—that a King in a state of Mortal Sin is not King-worthy,——should be interrogated as to their belief, and amongst the interrogatories to be put to them severally, one is: *Utrum credat, quod perjurium scienter commissum, ex quacunque causa vel occasione, pro conservatione vitæ corporalis, vel propriæ vel alterius, etiam in favorem fidei, sit mortale peccatum?* Thus it is plain they were of opinion that no cause however dear or sacred, the preservation of one's Life or of another's, nor the good of the Church nor of the faith. In fact no cause, whatever in the opinion of those who sanctioned the Bull alluded to, can excuse a man for committing perjury, or violating his oath. Besides if what Wesley says were true, what need have the Catholics to petition any longer for the repeal of the penal Laws against them, why not apply at once to the accommodating Pope and Priests to open the treasury of the Church, and issue therefrom those dispensations, pardons, &c.

It was but last week we expressed our determination to say not a single word disrespectfully of the Madras Censor. We have since received the MADRAS COURIER of the 31st March, and perceive that no less than Five Columns have been doomed to the shade, unless it may so happen that some other "Constant Reader" of ours may favor us with the articles struck out. Now really this is too much of a good thing! But to be serious, we cannot help expressing our deep commiseration for our Contemporaries under such, to speak in the mildest terms, vexatious circumstances. Where can be the use of such precaution. If the British Community at Madras (and 'tis they almost only we presume who would feel interest in papers) are more likely to imbibe incorrect notions than the British at the other presidencies, shut up the Press as you will there, it will never cure them. It will but raise their curiosity—and they can and doubtless will, seek to gratify it in other quarters. Thus the only effect likely to be produced by such measure, (even under this supposition which we cannot for a moment suspect to be at all correct) would be to give the Bengal and Bombay papers a wider circulation and injure considerably the circumstances of the deserving Journalists of Madras.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held last Thursday Morning before JAMES LITTLE Esq. Coroner, on the body of Serjeant PARK STREET of the Pension Establishment. It appeared on evidence that the deceased had, the preceding Evening, taken his accustomed walk on the Esplanade between the C[illegible] and Apollo gates, within the latter of which for many years past he resided, and that after the deceased had returned home on Wednesday Evening he had again walked towards the Terrace over the Apollo gate contiguous to his residence and was there found a little afterwards with the vital spark extinct.—VERDICT.—Died by the visitation of God.—

There were some slight contusions on different parts of his head and body, and it would appear he had fallen down in a fit, however the injuries appeared too slight to have occasioned his death. No Medical Gentleman was in attendance.

This respectable old Soldier, one of the oldest at the time of his death in India we believe, was not unknown to many of our readers, many of whom among the Military will hear of his death with regret. He was a Native of Ireland, and came first to India at a very early age. He was some time ago invalided and sent home, and employed in the East India Company's Warehouses in London, but the climate disagreeing with him, he was returned to India at the expence of his Honorable employers to enjoy his Pension in Bombay. He died 67 years of age.

We know not whether many or any of our readers have seen the following Verses, but we are confident that all will feel so great an interest, regarding every thing relating to the object of them, that we deem it unnecessary to offer any apology for inserting them.

"ELEGY
ON
BISHOP HEBER.

He fell[illegible]imbing the icy steep
For[illegible]n delights to scale;
O[illegible]s arm not a Widow shall weep,
It w[illegible]pushing his b[illegible]the mountain's side,
Or[illegible]bright but delusive treasure.

Here, honor and interest woo'd him to rest,
And spoke of the evils to come;
And love clasped him close to her cowardly breast,
And whispered the joys of his home;
But zeal for his Lord dissolved every chain,
By which we endeavoured to bind him;
He paid every tear, by tears back again,
But cast all our wishes behind him.

And he mounted the deck, and we saw him depart
From our breezy and verdant shore;
And we left him, in sadness and sickness of heart;
To think we might see him no more;
But he sought the far coast of the sultry land,
Where the sun never knows a cloud;
And he planted his foot on the burning strand,
And his head at the altar he bowed;

And his soul, by the solemn oath he bound,
To live and to die for the Lord;
The idol temples to strew on the ground,
And to publish the life-giving word;
And he preached it by day, and by dewy eve,
And when night had darkened the plain.
—Ah who shall the tale of his labors weave,
And, so, give us our Brother again?

And fell, as he conquered—a sorrowing crowd
Of each people, and language, and tongue,
Pressed sadly around his cold grave—and, aloud,
Their heart broken obsequies sung—
"Our brother has fallen; and, low in the dust,
Do his earthly relics slumber;
But his spirit is gone to the land where the just
Surround the 'white throne' without number."

But his grave has a voice; and I hear it proclaim
"Go forward, till day chases night,
Till all nations adore th' unspeakable name,
And the world's one wide ocean of light;
Till our God is enthroned on Judah's dark hills,
And sheaths his all conquering sword;
Till the desolate earth with his glory he fills
And all realms are the realms of the Lord."

APPENDIX *to the* ITENERARY *for* WESTERN INDIA *by* CAPTAIN JOHN CLUNES, *12th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry; Bombay Mission Press* 1828.

This very amusing and interesting work containing 116 pages of neatly printed information we have felt much pleasure in the perusal of. Our readers would we fear have good cause to condemn us for injustice to it's indefatigable author were we to neglect bringing it to their notice. The Appendix is divided into four Sections. The first Section contains a brief historical account of

(*Continued in the Second Sheet,*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette).

the Jageerdars, and principal Families under the British Government in the Deccan, Guzerat, Konkan, Malwa, Bhooj, Cutch &c. &c. This is, very naturally, by far the most interesting part of the work. It is much to be regretted Captain Clunes was not successful with the authorities he applied to, for additions, and emendations which would have rendered this part of the work much more complete; no fault however can attach to the author.

Most of our readers doubtless have seen the work to which the little volumn before us forms an Appendix, rendering this Itinerary one of the most useful works of the kind published on the topography and routes of India. The second Section contains tables of Routes. The third Section, the Regulations of the Post Office Department, and the fourth Section contains tables of weights and measures, adapted to every province and District of Western India. One hundred copies have we understand, been subscribed for by the Bombay Government, and we would strongly recommend such of our readers as have not already obtained this work to apply early for it, as only a limited number of copies have been printed. The printing of this Appendix is highly creditable to the American Mission Press. We shall now subjoin a few Extracts from the first part of the volumn.

INTRODUCTION.

When the Mahomedan Dynasties, which reigned over the Kingdoms, into which the Deccan was divided in the 16th and 17th centuries, had at length been subverted, after a series of wars with Aurungzeeb and Sivajee there arose, upon the ruins, a Hindoo and a Mahomedan Sovereignty: the former separated, in the time of the grandsons of Sivajee, into the Mahratta States of Satara and Kolapoor, where their descendants still reign; while the Viceroy of the Emperor established for himself the present Mahomedan Kingdom, and dynasty, of Hydrabad. The descent of the principal families in the Deccan, from the adherents of the founders of these Sovereignties, and their immediate successors, is traced in the following pages, as far as I have been able to do so: the origin of some few of the families, however, belongs to a more remote, and obscure period.

JAGHEERDARS, AND PRINCIPAL FAMILIES, UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE DECCAN.

THE EX-PESHWA, BAJEE RAO.—Every information, regarding the progress of this family of the Peshwas to sovereignty, is to be met with in Grant Duff's "History of the Mahrattas." Here it may suffice to say, that Balajee Wiswanath, the first of the family, who attained eminence, officiated as a Karkoon with the army under Dhunajee Jadhow, the distinguished ancestor of the present Rutun Singh Jadhow Rao; and from which office, with his son, he was elevated to the rank of Peshwa in 1717. He died in 1720, leaving the office to his son Balajee, Bajee Rao, who died in 1740, and was succeeded by his son Nana Sahib; in his time Sahoo Raja died, without heirs, in 1749; and the Peshwas were acknowledged supreme in the state, which they virtually had been during the reign of Sahoo. Nana Sahib died in 1761, and his eldest son having fallen the year before at Paniput, his second, and third sons, and also the posthumous son of the latter, reigned in succession. The part, which Ragoba Dada, the brother of Nana Sahib, took in the administration during the three last reigns, is not suited to a brief notice of this kind; but his son, Bajee Rao, succeeded as Peshwa, and, notwithstanding the exceptionable character of his father, with the strongest good will of the nation. After a reign spent in intrigues against the power, which restored him to his government, and sustained him in it afterwards, he abdicated on the 3d June 1818, and retired to Bithoor, or Brimhawurth, a place of pilgrimage in Hindoostan, where he enjoys an annual Pension of 8 Lacks of rupees. His brother, Chimnajee Appa, receives 2 Lacks; and Venaik Rao, the son of Amroot Rao, the adopted son of the Ex-Peshwa's father, receives 7 Lacks: Amroot Rao retired to Benares in 1803.

RAJA OF SATARA, Purtab Sew Bhosla.—His titles are, Sreemunt, Maha-Raja, and Chuterputee. This prince is the fifth in decent from the great Sivajee, who, in his contest with the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan, established Hindoo independence, and mainly contributed to the subversion of these dynasties, by Aurungzeeb afterwards. Sivajee was born in 1627, and died in 1680. A legend of the family gives it a Rajpoot origin. It seems, however, that his grandfather, Maloojee Raja, Patel of Dehulgaom, near Patus, and of other places, was an active partisan under the king of Ahmednugur, and had a Jagheer conferred upon him, which descended to his son, Shahjee, afterwards a principal Mahratta leader, under the Beejapoor dynasty. He acquired, in Jagheer, nearly the whole of what now forms the Collectorship of Poona, together with part of the Mawuls under Satara; and it was in these valleys, that his son, Sivajee, matured his plan of Hindoo independent sovereignty. Under his successors, his elder grandson, Sahoo, and the Peshwas, the Mahratta possessions continued to increase, till, by a want of vigour, in controlling servants, and dependents, it was dismembered, and divided into five distinct states; the rulers of which, however, rendered at first a real, but afterwards a nominal, obedience to the original state. On the death of Sahoo, in 1749, a minority ensued; and from that day, the Peshwas, nominally servant, became the real master, holding the Rajas Prisoners, and pageants, till the result of the battle of Ashta, in February 1818, liberated the family; and the present Raja, was raised to the throne of a territory, supposed to yield 15 lacks of rupees, exclusive of Jagheers. The Raja's younger brother is named Shahjee, and styled Appa Sahib.

RAJA OF KOLAPOOR.—Shahjee, the present Raja, succeeded his half brother, Sumbhajee, styled Aba Saib, who was murdered, under circumstances of great suspicion, in 1822, by a chief of the house of Mohitay. These were sons of Sivajee, a member of the Khunwutta family, adopted about the year 1762, by the widow of Sumbhajee, the last of the lineal descendants of the great Sivajee. The State of Kolapoor may be said to have been founded by Tara Baee, the widow, of Raja Ram, about 1707, when Sahoo Raja, being liberated by Aurungzeeb, a few months before his death, returned to claim his inheritance, as head of the Mahratta nation, from his aunt, Tara Baee, and her stepson, Sumbhajee. After a series of wars, Sumbhajee was acknowledged, as head of the Kolapoor State, by his cousin Sahoo, in 1731; and, boundaries being fixed, it became, thenceforth, a distinct, and independent, sovereignty. The present Raja has married six wives of whom five are still living; but he has no family His brother left a son a year old, but he is since dead.

The Military Establishment of the Kolapoor state was limited by the last treaty, (1827,) with the British Government, to 400 horse, and 800 infantry, exclusive of weak garrisons to the forts: the forts of Kolapoor, and Panala, are, however, garrisoned by British Troops.

We have heard it rumoured that, that turbulent Chief the RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR has fallen a victim to Cholera. The time and circumstances of his death we have not been able to learn.

We have been favored with a further communication from AN INDO-BRITON. Had not his last letter made us suspect that he was more anxious to scribble than advance the interests of Indo-Britons, his present letter would alone have convinced us such was the case. Such a disgusting display of coxcomical flippancy and pertness we have seldom witnessed. We give the following specimen. The words in Italics were so marked by ourselves — He commences.

"The knight errantry of your Correspondent ANON, who rushed into "the field of free discussion" last Wednesday, *to rescue you from the thrust of my lance* made five weeks ago, has so little of the chivalry of his prototype of La Mancha about him, that, instead of the pity, or respect, alternately excited by that character, the Quixotical ANON raises a feeling nearly allied *to contempt ! ! !*"

The Papists are right, Miracles will never cease! Here is a witness to a rescue from a thrust of a lance *five weeks after the thrust was given.* Has AN INDO-BRITON any thing Hibernian in his origin. He may at any rate challenge any Pat to make a better Bull.

AN INDO-BRITON has very much mistaken us, if he has imagined that we would allow him or any other person to prejudge, in our paper, a subject not yet discussed, and to fill our columns with assumptions intended to excite prejudice against a correspondent of ours which we feel convinced have no foundation but in the conceits of his conceited brain. AN INDO-BRITON can with no justice complain of the little courtesy with which he is now treated. He has indulged to excess in attributing to the conduct of another bad motives and ought therefore not be surprized at finding us inclined to give him little credit for good ones With regard to the latter part of his letter, he will perceive we are at present discussing the subject with the Courier. We therefore say fair play—One at a time gentlemen if you please.

We cannot but recollect well the circumstances under which *we* commenced the Indo-British Question and we cannot but observe with much pleasure the change effected in those circumstances. We well recollect how vainly we asked our Contemporary here for his support. No answer, not even an uncivil one was returned us, and we in vain searched other Journals for some notice of us. Nothing in them more cheering presented itself. Now however the HURKARU at Bengal, and the BOMBAY COURIER have at length admitted the subject into their Columns and we are encouraged in the hope that the circulation of our sentiments by the HURKARU and our discussion with the COURIER will, whatever may be opinion regarding ourselves, not fail to create reflections in others, calculated to benefit the class for whom we have sincerely to the best of our abilities struggled, and from whose *real* interests we shall not be driven by the rambling reasoning of our Brother of the Courier, or the virulent invectives of one of their own body. The former (we regret to say, since he has now espoused the Indo-British cause,) has such an unfortunate way of discussing, and "*dismisses*" public questions with so ill a grace, that we should be weak indeed if we were moved from any purpose by whatever he might say or do. The latter whose intelligent letters justly claimed our consideration, and called forth our praise, has subsequently evinced such want of consideration that we should feel we should ill deserve the situation we hold, if his conduct excited in our breast any other feeling than that of pity.

We have a better opinion of the Island than to imagine that we could fright it from "its propriety" however well furnished with arms, much less can we imagine that by the mere names of things warlike we should do so. We attribute this supposition of our Brother to the bad state of his nerves, and shall, for the future, endeavour not to shock him by such expressions.

Our Brother engaged to prove 1st that Indo-Britons "*have a just claim to be admitted to the best offices of the state.*" This we admitted and left him but propositions, the 2nd. "*That this measure is essential to their prosperity in other walks of life.*" and 3d. "*That their claims to a removal of disabilities is based on if possible sounder and safer principles than that of the Catholics.*" to prove. Now has he done this? No: but in replying to the answer we gave him regarding the grounds of our opinions he proves too much if he proves any thing for his 2nd proposition, which he seems to have lost sight of, and says nothing whatever that bears at all upon the third. If, as our brother says INDO-BRITONS become partners in respectable Commercial and Banking houses &c. &c, &c. it completely disproves the proposition" that this (their Emancipation) measure is essential to their prosperity in other Walks of life." The 3rd Proposition our Brother was to prove, we think is as well left out, and only remark on it here, to observe, how little he has kept to his subject, and to declare that we should have been glad if he had proved all that he wished, in such wise, as not have forced us into an apparently hostile attitude to a question we are anxious to forward.

When we mentioned the Parsee Caste, it was not with intent to reproach INDO-BRITONS as our Brother asserts, but the point out to them an encouraging example. Our Brother tells us they came to *India* 1,100 years ago. We alluded to them *here*. He must know very well that most of the Parsee Merchantile houses have been established in Bombay and have quadrupled their Capital within the last forty years. And that three fourths of the manufacturing, Coach making, Watch making &c. &c. have come into their hands within less than half that period.

We were aware of the advancement of the INDO-BRITONS at Bengal and Madras. Our Correspondent AN INDO-BRITON had referred to that circumstance in his Letters. We knew well that at both these Presidencies apprenticing Societies exist, and numbers of INDO-BRITONS have been brought up to an operative acquaintance with almost every branch of useful trade. It was in the absence of such exertion at this Presidency that we wrote, and to create it was our aim. Their disinclination to do any thing out of an office was what we were combating with. Of late number of the INDO-BRITISH class whom the liberality of Government have admitted to the benefit of the Engineer Institution, it is a lamentable fact that a large proportion have relinquished the advantages held out to them of becoming Govt. Surveyors and Builders, under the erroneous impression that they would be better provided for and much more respectable in a subordinate situation in an office. This will remedy itself we should hope, when parental authority shall compel them to persue a line of conduct better adapted for their advancement.

We shall say only a few words more regarding the question of analogy between Catholics & INDO-BRITONS, We shall leave almost all that our Brother has said in contradiction to us, and in proof of this analogy to its fate, whatever that may be. We cannot we must say, see what this has to do with the INDO-BRITISH Question at all. Not more than the Heptarchy has to do with the analogy. We are not considering the situation of men 1,300 years back; but what their actual situation is at present, and we assert that there is not the slightest analogy in the cases. The Catholics of Ireland are at the lowest computation two thirds of the population of Ireland, and possess nearly three fourths of the property of Ireland. The Government is, constitutionally speaking, free and representative, the Catholics Claims to a due portion of Political Power is backed by the property and Civil rights he has to protect. India is not a representative Government, the INDO-BRITISH, we should suppose, are scarce one hundredth part, of the population, draw their subsistence principally from the Governments treasury and possess scarce any property. If this will not disprove the analogy the principle upon which both are excluded we should think must. The Catholics are now excluded on pretence that there is something in their principles which would if they obtained power be used to destroy the Constitution of England. The INDO-BRITONS are excluded from the strong prejudices generally felt by Europeans against persons born under the circumstances the majority of them formerly were. We trust we shall not be compelled to pursue this umpleasant contrast further.

We must again draw our readers attention to our commencement of this Question. We had in our view, in all the remarks we have made but the inhabitants of this side of India. We lamented to observe that while their numbers were increasing; while also a middle class of Europeans were growing in numbers, and founding claims for those employments that they had been accustomed to look to; while those sources of employment were not in the least encreasing and no visible means, of provision appeared for their progeny, they still seemed to look no other way, and in the language of AN INDO-BRITON we think "still it is as it must be to all Philantrophic minds, a subject of regret and surprise that so little has yet been done by INDO-BRITONS themselves to avert the impending evil." To incite them to this—to awaken a sympathy with them in others was our end. We were not opposed to their being made elegible to the highest offices of the state; but knowing *eligibility* is not *fruition*; that it did not follow as a necessary consequence upon their being made eligible they would immediately be admitted, that as to select one class of the Native population for the higher offices, while other Classes much more numerous and possessing more inherent right, from their stake in the soil, their Wealth Influence &c. would be so unjust and impolitic, we could not bring our mind to entertain such a possibility. We hope though the time will come when Indian offices will be open to all qualified. We confess we are not disposed to advance the INDO-BRITISH interests at the expence of the great body of the native population from which they derive their Indian origin, because of their Paternal origin.

It has all through been our wish, as we thought the best calculated for their good to direct the INDO-BRITON'S attention to their *real* situation, and not to lend ourselves to flattery, calculated but to blind them to it, by joining with those who would persuade them that they were a body advancing rapidly in prosperity and opulence, when we thought the reverse was the fact. We tell them we think them not a class of yesterday. They are almost coevel with the introduction of British rule in India, which was first established on this Island, by virtue of a Charter granted to the East India Company by Charles the second. We trust that whatever may have been the causes that have as yet kept them behind the INDO-BRITONS at the others Presidencies, they will begin to follow their laudable example, and we doubt not but they will soon overtake them. If we could learn that our words had the effect of inducing one industrious family to set an example to the rest, if we could hope that those who have the power to influence any portion of them would from what we have said be induced to do so, and assist them in their honorable struggle, *we* should care little that the majority of them were offended, or that we had been jibed by our Cotemporary.

(*From the Courier.*)

Why what a wasp stung, peppery and pugnacious kind of a cotemporary we have to deal with in our brother of the Gazette! We cannot forsooth express a dissent from his opinions but *presto!* he greets us like ancient Pistol with his "cat-a-mountain looks and red lettuce pheases." *Bella, bella,* crieth he, "*Coup le gorge*: that's the word!"

Up with the black flag,
Down with the blue.

Cossacks and gauntlets, contests and grapples, challenges and battles "dance thro' his paragraphs in metaphorical confusion" and frighten us into the notion that we are fighting "up to our knees in blood" like the Brunswick Club members, instead of being innocently engaged in the peaceable occupation of quill driving. Out upon such gunpowder doings? they "fright the isle from its propriety."

Detaching the *Political* from the *Military* branch of our cotemporary's last essay, let us proceed to enquire a little into the value of his opinions regarding the condition of the INDO-BRITONS—a subject on which he has hitherto contrived to remain particularly obscure, and on which he is now so fiery red and so mistaken. It seems then, from the explanation just furnished at our request, that the Gazette considers the Indo-Britons *slavish* and *inert* because they "look up with an almost hopeless longing for the higher offices of the state into which the executive authorities of India have not the *power* to admit them, *instead of turning their attention seriously* to *Agriculture Trade, Manufactures and Commerce which are all open to them.*"*

Were the Indo-Britons as indifferent to the openings which present themselves as our brother here describes them, they would indeed

* The Italics are ours.—ED.

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deserve to be considered *slavish* and *inert*,—But what is the fact?—How far is the Gazette correct in his premises.?—

Our readers shall see.

The Indo-Britons become partners in highly respectable Commercial and Banking houses: they cultivate Indigo, Sugar, and Coffee, and engage in several other branches of agriculture: they follow the occupations of Watchmakers, Jewellers, Tailors, Tanners, Shipbuilders, Bakers, Carpenters, Coach makers, Apothecaries, Chemists, Book Binders, Printers. Editors of newspapers, Artificers, Shoe makers, Provisioners, Shopkeepers; they command and officer Merchant Ships; they embrace the liberal professions and are to be found practising as Barristers, Attornies and Physicians; they cultivate the Fine Arts as Portrait Painters and Music Masters, *ergo*—they turn their attention to Agriculture, Trade Manufactures and Commerce.—All this too is done under the depressing influence of regulations excluding them from public employ, *ergo* they are not supine "slavish or inert"—*ergo* the Editor of the Gazette is wrong in his premises and in his conclusion.

It is true that the number of Indo-Britons at Bombay employed independently of the Government is fewer in proportion than at Calcutta and Madras. But we are loth to suppose our cotemporary such an ultra in blundering as to judge of the great mass by ten or a dozen of his acquaintance. *Ex pede Herculem* is often a dangerous maxim, as the Frenchman evinced when he decided that *all* English *ladies* drank gin because he saw two of the sex engaged in that comforting and comfortable occupation one morning at Portsmouth. But even if the situation of the Bombay Indo-Britons has formed the data of our cotemporary's reasoning, it is clear he has not bestowed much thought upon the matter. The nature of the occupation of these persons is easily accounted for. There has been of late years a very considerable increase to the territory subordinate to this Presidency, and a corresponding increase to the establishments of the Public Departments, creating a greater demand for labor of that kind, which Indo-Britons were qualified to supply; and surely their having supplied most where the demand was greatest, is not blameable?

Now with regard to the parallel attempted to be drawn between the Parsee and the Indo-Britons to the reproach of the latter—(who we have shewn are as a body, as industrious as the former—) Does our cotemporary know that the "not remote" period of the arrival of the Parsees in Indian is 1100 years?—and that the greater part come *possesed of great wealth* brought out of Persia?—

The Indo-Britons are a class of yesterday's creation and are, as it were only now raising capital.

A *figo* then for such parallels!

The analogy—or rather the no analogy (as it is called) between the Catholics & Eurasians is just as unfortunate. Instead of shewing us (which we take to be disputing the *true* analogy) that there is *no* resemblance between the situation of Catholics in their relation to Protestants, and the situation of Indo-Britons in relation to Englishmen in India, our brother proceeds to demonstrate (very satisfactorily we admit) that a Catholic is not an Indo-Briton: that the one pays tithes and the other does not;—(he might have pursued the points of dissimilarity)—the one eats curry, the other eats potatoes—The Catholic is white and the Indo-Briton tawny—one is to be found in Ireland and the other in Bengal &c. &c.

If this be our cotemporary's *beau ideal* of an analogy we will readily concede to him that the two excluded classes are not analogous.

But view the cases as they ought be viewed, and a striking analogy becomes instantly apparent. The Catholic is represented in Parliament—and so is the Protestant;—Eurasians are not represented—nor are the English in India.—Catholics pay tithes to the Protestant clergy—so do the Protestants themselves. The Eurasians pay no tithes, nor do the English in India. The Catholics are excluded from the highest offices of the state in the United Kingdom. The Eurasians are similarly excluded in India. The Catholic is thus excluded because he cannot controul his conscience; the Eurasian because he cannot controul the accident of his birth.—But says our logical cotemporary, the Eurasians *never* were eligible,—the Catholics have been. True,—but go back to the Saxon Heptarchy—and where were they then?—It should be borne in mind that the Indo-Britons are but an infant race, *struggling for their just rights*,—The Catholics were once as new to the English.—Thirteen hundred years ago the latter had no power, yet, were they for several centuries afterwards at the pinnacle of power; in the next thousand years the same vicissitudes may attend the Indo-Britons.

We have now said enough we hope to induce our cotemporary to alter the opinions he has hastily formed and inconsiderately expressed regarding a highly respectable body of his fellow subjects. He will learn also, we trust, not to make such a fuss about warfare and battles and lances and gauntlets, until he has securely clothed himself in panoply of proof, or he may stand a chance of getting a cracked crown as the sole reward of his bravado and temerity.

N. B. As our cotemporary is particular as to the field on which he is to fight us, we beg to offer him the pages of the Courier where he shall have "a fair field and no favor."

We have received during the past week two or three letters, purporting to be written by members of the Medical establishment, on the subject of the reduction of Medical allowances. These letters we decline to publish, as much from a thorough conviction of the utter inefficacy of an appeal through the press, as from a belief that their insertion would be in direct contravention of the Press Regulations.

We would, with deference, recommend to our Medical friends who may feel themselves aggrieved or affected by the new Medical Regulations to address memorials to the Government under their *real* signatures, in preference to appealing through the press anonymously. They may be assured that all remonstrances conveyed through the latter medium will be utterly disregarded by the Government; while memorials on the other hand, forwarded direct to the authorities and properly authenticated, will, we can venture to assert, receive all proper attention.

There can be no question therefore as to which course our Medical friends ought, in justice to themselves, to prefer.—*11th April* 1829.

(*From the Mercury.*)

We have been favored with the following extract of a private letter from Bushire dated 19th ultimo detailing events of sufficient importance to create a renewal of the war between Persia and Russia.

"There has been a report current here for some days that the Russian Ambassador and all his suite have been put to death at Tehran in a popular commotion. The report has come from so many different ways, I am much afraid it is true. You, who are so well acquainted with this country, may be shocked but will not be surprised to hear of such an occurrence. That you may see part of the ground on which I found my belief I inclose translations of several letters. The Armenian edition of the story I look upon as likely to be the most correct. I entirely disbelieve what is said about the women, looking upon such stories as fabricated for the purpose of satisfying and exciting the mass of the population and to give the Moolahs and Syuds something to say, as well as to enable them to make this enormity appear praiseworthy. The Shaik of this place assured me yesterday that information of the murder of the ambassador and all with him had reached the Prince of Shiraz, as well as intimation that a messenger had been dispatched by the king to call him with every assistance he can to Tehran. The Shaik seem'd disposed to think that all had arisen from the exertions of the Turkish Ambassador, who, you will observe, has reached Tehran. It does not appear that Col. MacDonald or any one belonging to him was at Tehran. We therefore cannot expect, for some time yet, to hear from him respecting this affair. Any one who before doubted will now be convinced of the extreme probability of the conquest of Persia being forced upon Russia, without her having, in any way, the power to avoid it. Back she dare not go, and in coming forward she will acquire what in the end is most likely to prove an extremely weak point, and a tremendous dead weight."

The versions of the affair as given in the letters alluded to in the above communication are various and contradictory.

One letter from Shiraz states the servants of the Russian Ambassador carried two women at different times by force to the Ambassador's house and attempted to commit violence upon them. The people of Tehran, enraged, appealed to the Mirza who tried to pacify them at the desire of the Shah, but on the second aggression sallied out and exciting a tumul proceeded to the Ambassador's house, killing the Ambassador and 57 of his people. Prince Ally Shah it is said endeavoured to quell this tumult, but the people assailed him with stones and staves and compelled him to flee. The writer of the letter goes on to say that the Moollahs and Syuds (several of whom were killed in the conflict) are endeavouring to persuade the King to break the peace with Russia, and they second their persuasions with offers of money and provisions. The Turkish Ambassador (it is added) encourages this warlike disposition amongst the Persians.

The second letter (from Tehran) tells a story of a Eunuch, named Merza Yacoob, high in authority at the Persian Court, having presented himself to the Russian Ambassador as a convert from the Musselman Religion to the Christian faith. Attempts were made, but ineffectually, to prevail on the Eunuch to return. In the mean time he informed the Russian envoy of two Georgian women being, contrary to the treaty of peace, kept in confinement by a Persian in authority named Ulla Yar Khan. The Russian Ambassador sent for them and upon their coming he detained them. They remonstrated, and entreated for assistance from the Moolahs. This Sabine proceeding furnished an example to the rest of the Russians who laid their hands upon every woman they met, and thence proceeded the *fracas*, as detailed above.—

The Armenian correspondent, referred to in the letter as the most to be relied on, affirms that the cause of the tumult was the protection afforded to the converted eunuch by the Russian ambassador and his people. The King of Persia, it appears, is greatly incensed at the violation by his people of the treaty of Peace, and apprehending vengence from Russia has summoned all his Grandees to levy troops and march to Tehran.

How far Russia in the present state of her affairs may be disposed to seek satisfaction for this outrage remains to be seen. It is clearly the policy of the Turkish envoy to exert himself to keep alive the ferment thus created in Persia, but we very much question whether the full employment furnished to the Russians, south of the Danube, may not induce them to pocket the affront, at least for the present.

We shall look anxiously for the next dispatches from Russia.—*14th April* 1829.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

APRIL *2d*, 1829.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan
At the Rate of Subscription viz

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. 2 *Do*
Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees. 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2 *Do*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 31st.—Ship Palambang, D. Nash, from Bombay 23d February, Tellicherry 4th, and Alleppee 8th March.

— Do. —Ship Barossa, H. Hutchinson, returned from Sea.

Passengers per Palambang.—Mrs: Lee, Miss Fenny, Dr. Bucks, and Dr. Cuddy.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH, 31st.—Ship Resource, G. Stodart, for Calcutta

— Do. —Brig Minerva, J. Norris, for Nicobar and Rangoon.

April, 1st.—Ship Barossa, H. Hutchinson, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Capt. W. C. Jervoise,
H. C. C. Ship Susan, Captain G. Holiday.
Ship Rockingham, Capt. Fotheringham.
Ship Albion, Capt. J. Ralph.
Ship Abgarris, Captain R. Edward.
Ship Palambang, Captain D. Nash.
Ship Hydrosee, Nacodah Shaick Nalubba.
Bark Betsabana, Abdel Ibrahim.
Brig Louisa, Capt. Sergent.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. Phillips.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain O. W. Fermie.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 31st March, the Lady of Henry Byrne, Esq. of a Son.

At Wallajahbad, on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, C. B. Commanding the 9th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 21st March, the Lady of Lieut. J. A. Russell, Sub Assistant Commissary General, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th March, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Henry Clamp, to Miss Emily Mackenzie.

DEATHS.

At Wallajabad, on the 29th March, after a few hours illness, the infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel Parlby C. B.

At Vizagapatam, on the 18th March, Miss Elizabeth Leslie Smith in the 27th year of her age, of Consumption.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	MARCH 18, 1829.	SELL
26 0	Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	25 0 Prem
Disct. 1 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 12
Dis. 0 6	New ditto Disct	010 Dis.
6000 0	Bank of Bengal Share	5800 0

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 11 a 2.0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs....		98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	91 0 a	92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1. 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 25th.—The English Brig George and Mary J. Roberts, from Greenock 23d September and Cape of Good Hope 3d January.

Passengers per George and Mary, from Greenock.—Messrs. John McNaught and James Firlong.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The George and Mary on the 24th October, in lat. 35. 54 long. 15. West, spoke the Ship Resource, from London bound to Calcutta, all well.

On the 18th March, in lat. 15. 37. N. long. 45. East. spoke the ship Barossa, from Calcutta to Madras, all well.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

March 25th,—The ship Pope, G. Marce, for Mauritius, in 2 or 3 days.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 23d March, Mrs. Geo. Hill, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 24th March, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Berhampore, on the 17th March, Mr. Lewis Moran, to Mrs. Amelia Jenkins.

At the Cathedral, on Wednesday Morning, the 25th March, by the Revd. J. R. Henderson, H. M. Chield, Esq. to Miss Mary Contey.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 20th March, Donald Oman, aged 10 months, and 20 days, youngest son of C. L. Pinto, Esq.

Of dysentery at Sea, north of St. Helena, on board the Mary Ann O'Brien, on her passage to England from this port, the Revd. Isaac Wilson, Missionary in Calcutta.

On the 24th March, Mr. Robert Gibson Knox, Indigo Planter, aged 22d years.

We observe by the London Papers, that the *Andromache*, Captain Laws, was to leave England on the 15th November for Calcutta direct, the *Royal Admiral* on or before the 25th and the *Palmyra* in December.—*Bengal Harkaru, March* 25,

English Extract.

JOHN WESLEY ON POPERY.

With persecution I have nothing to do. I persecute no man for his religious principles. Let there be as 'boundless a freedom in religion' as any man can conceive. But this does not touch the point: I will set religion, true or false, utterly out of the question. Suppose the Bible, if you please, to be a fable, and the Koran be the word of God. I consider not, whether the Romish religion be true or false; I build nothing on one or the other supposition. Therefore away with all your common-place declamation about intolerence and persecution for religion! Suppose every word of Pope *Pius's* creed to be true; suppose the Council of *Trent* to have been infallible: yet, I insist upon it, that no Government not Roman Catholic, ought to tolerate men of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

I prove this by a plain argument—(let him answer it that can). That no Roman Catholic does or can give security for his allegiance or peaceable behaviour, I prove thus:—It is a Roman Catholic maxim, established not by private men, but by a public Council, that 'no faith is to be kept with heritics.' This has been openly avowed by the Council of *Constance*; but it never was openly disclaimed. Whether private persons avow or disavow it, it is a fixed maxim of the Church of *Rome*. But as long as it is so, nothing can be more plain, than that the members of that Church can give no reasonable security to any Government of their allegiance or peaceable behaviour. Therefore, they ought not to be tolerated by any Government, Protestant, Mahometan, or Pagan.

You may say, 'Nay, but they will take an *wath* of allegiance.' True, five hundred oaths; *out* the maxim, 'No faith is to be kept with heretics,' sweeps them all away as a spider's heb. So that still no Governors, that are not Roman Catholics, can have any security of their allegiance.

Again. Those who acknowledge the *spiritual power* of the Pope can give no security of their allegiance to any Government; but all Roman Catholics acknowledge this: therefore, they can give no security for their allegiance.

The power of granting *pardons* for all sins, past present, and to come is and has been for many centuries one branch of his *spiritual power*.

But those who acknowledge him to have this spiritual power can give no security for their allegiance; since they believe the Pope can pardon rebellions, high treason, and all other sins, whatsoever.

The power of *dispensing* with any promises oath, or vow, is another branch of the *spiritual power* of the Pope; and all who acknowledge his spiritual power must acknowledge this. But whoever acknowledges the *dispensing power* of the Pope can give no security of his allegiance to any Government.

Oaths and promises are none; they are light as air, a dispensation makes them all null and void.

Nay, not only the Pope but even a Priest, has *power to pardon sins*!—This is an assential doctrine of the Church of Rome. But they that acknowledge this cannot possibly give any security for their allegiance to any Government Oaths are no security at all; for the Priest can pardon both perjury and high treason.

Setting, then, religion aside, it is plain, that upon principles of reason no Government ought to tolerate men, who cannot give security to that Government for allegiance and peaceable behaviour. But this no Romanist can do, not only while he holds, that 'No faith is to be kept with heretics,' but so long as he acknowledges either priestly absolution, or the *spiritual power* of the Pope."—*Durham County Advertiser, Sept.* 27.

THOMAS RIGBY PRINTER.